DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, September 7, 1864. [No. 56.

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

—AT—

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance) ...	$1 00
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☞ Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

☞ MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS, BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., - - - etc., - - - etc.,

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

☞ All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ HIRAM S. TUTTLE is our Carrier, and authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse Main Street, will be promptly attended to.

L. P. FISHER,

NO. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 8th, 1864. apr8tf

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms my7tf

J. P. THOMSON,
TAILOR,

Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.

CLEANING, DYING AND HOT PRESSING. OLD Clothes taken in exchange. aug10-1m

Regulations for the Assessment and Collection of the Special Income Tax upon the Income of 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, July 20, '64. }

The joint resolution imposing a special income duty, approved July 4, 1864, provides that there shall be levied on the 1st of October, 1864, upon the gains, profits, or income, for the year 1863, of all persons residing in the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, a duty of 5 per cent. on all sums exceeding $600. It is also provided that, in estimating income for this purpose, no deductions shall be made for dividends or interest made from any association, corporation or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary or pay received.

In order to facilitate the assessment of this tax, assessors are directed to scrutinize closely the returns of income heretofore made to them for the year 1863 by persons residing within the United States, and to select all such as have been made in detail, in the manner provided upon Form No 24, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and with the accuracy and correctness of which they are thoroughly satisfied. When deductions have been made from any such return on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States, the amounts thus deducted will be added to the amount heretofore assessed, and any income derived from interest upon United States securities will be included in the same total. The income thus determined may be entered in the list as the amount upon which the special duty of 5 per cent. is to be assessed.

Assessors will direct their assistants to procure returns from all persons residing in their several divisions who have heretofore made no return in detail, or with whose returns as heretofore made they have any reasons to be dissatisfied, and from the agents of all citizens of the United States residing abroad and belonging in their several divisions. Notice should be left with all such persons at least ten days before the 1st day of October, requiring them to make return, under oath or affirmation, on or before said first day of October, in the manner provided by the Act of June 30, 1864. By the terms of that Act, the return must state the sources from which the income is derived—whether from any kind of property, or the purchase and sale of property, rents, interests, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or otherwise. The distinction heretofore made between the incomes of residents and non-residents citizens is set aside, and the latter are to be treated in all respects in the same manner as the former.

Assistant Assessors will transmit the returns to the Assessors of their respective districts as rapidly as they are received, and in all cases within ten days after the 1st day of October. If any person shall have neglected to give in a return in the form required, or if any person shall have given in a return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fradulent, or contains any understatement or undervaluation, it will be the duty of the Assessor to summon such person, or his agent, to appear and produce all books of account containing entries relating to the trade or business of such person, and to summon any other persons, as he may deem proper, to give testimony, in the manner prescribed in Section 14 of the Act of June 30, 1864.

If upon such examination it shall appear that any person has made a false or fraudulent return, the assessor will estimate the income of such person according to the best information which he can obtain, and assess the duty thereon, and enter the same in the list, adding one hundred per centum to such duty. The assessor will, in like manner, estimate the income of all persons who shall have neglected to make return on or before the 1st day of October, and assess the duty thereon; and, except in cases of sickness or absence, he will add fifty per centum to such duty. No return can be accepted which is not verified by oath or affirmation; and if any such return is transmitted to the assessor, he will proceed in the same manner as if no return had been received.

Immediately thereafter the assessor will make up an alphabetical list of all persons who have been assesed for the special income duty in each division of his district, and will then advertise in some newspaper published in each county of his district, if any such there be—if not, in some newspaper nearest thereto in the same collection district—the time and place, within said county, where said list may be examined; and the list shall remain open for ten days for the inspection of all persons who may apply for the same.

No relief from assessments which are made after the examination of witnesses, as provided in section 14 of the act of June 30, 1864, can be given by the assessor; but any person aggrieved will have a right of appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue In all other cases the assessor may revise any assessment, including those made upon the basis of returns heretofore received, at any time before the first day of November, 1864.

It is explicitly provided by the act of June 30, 1864, that copies of all lists returned to the collector shall remain in the office of the assessor, and shall be open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same. It is of especial importance that assessors give full effect to this provision with reference to the lists heretofore made up and containing the assessments upon the income for the year 1863. In order that the amplest opportunity may be given for the detection of any fraudulent returns that may have been made, and any omissions that may have occurred; and for this purpose assessors should seek the co-operation of all tax-paying citizens.

Assistant Assessors will be particularly careful to obtain returns from persons employed in the service of the United States whose names may not appear on the annual assessment list, as the special income duty upon their salaries, imposed by the joint resolution of July 4, is not to be withheld by paymasters, but must be assessed in the same manner as income from other sources.

Immediately after the 1st of Nov. the lists made in accordance with these regulations will be returned to the several collectors in the manner provided by law, and the subsequent proceedings for the collection of the duty will be in all respects similar to those for the collection of taxes assessed in the annual list.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DESERTER.—There appeared before the Police Court, yesterday morning, a sick and very debilitated man, named Daniel Connelly, who was charged with having been drunk and disorderly. He was convicted and having "greenbacks" about him he paid the imposed fine, ten dollars, and was let loose. Soon after his discharge an officer from Camp Union visited the police office, and claimed Connelly as a deserter from an infantry company stationed at Camp Drum in Los Angeles county. Officer Martz went in search of Connelly and soon brought him back to the station house. Connelly stated that owing to illness he had been paid off at Camp Drum and dismissed the service. The officer at Camp Union says that the name Daniel Connelly is on the list of deserters. Connelly was placed in an ambulance and taken to camp, there to remain and be taken care of, till it can be ascertained from Los Angeles whether or no his story be true. One thing is certain, the man in his present condition is poor material for a soldier, and if he does not improve, Uncle Sam would gain by giving him a discharge. —*Sac. Bee*, Aug. 25.

☞ Will Beriah Brown, or some other good "Constitutional Democrat," inform us why it is that every one of the Placerville stage robbers and their accomplices, now arrested, twelve in all, are Democrats —*San Jose Mercury.*

We'll tell you, though we ain't a good "Constitutional Democrat." The reason why all the stage robbers are Democrats, is because all thieves are Democrats. If you don't believe it take a look into San Quentin. Out of some six hundred convicts confined there, only about forty are not Democrats; and thirty-nine of that number are Chinamen. There is only one Union man in the crowd, and he was not sent there for stealing.—*Nevada Gazette.*

A BALLOON ASCENSION.—Recently an ærial gentleman wanted a fair lady to accompany him in a lofty flight. The lady had a lover, who in attempting to persuade her to desist, poured out his soul in poetry in this wise:

"When spirits see a mortal rise,
So wise, so beautiful and fair,
They'll woo her spirit to the skies,
And keep the angel sister there."

To this Prentice takes up the strain as follows:

That graceless chap with whom you fly,
In spite of all you do or say,
Whilst soaring in the upper sky,
Will get you in the *milky way.*

She didn't go up.

☞ The number of rebel prisoners now in our hands is semi-officially stated to be upwards of 72,000, of which about 4,000 are officers. The various depots at which prisoners are confined are becoming so crowded as to render the establishment of others necessary. The Commissary General of prisoners is now at Elmira, superintending the removal of prisoners from Point Lookout to that place. The barracks there are expected to accomodate 13,000 men.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1864.

A Glance over the Field.

Everybody is impatiently awaiting the receipt of the details of the important victory resulting in the capture of Atlanta—the rebel strong hold. The importance of this victory cannot be over estimated. Since the commencement of the war no blow has been struck at the rebel Confederacy half so severe or fatal as the defeat of Hood's army and the taking of Atlanta. Although the capture of Richmond by Grant, would, in its moral effect, perhaps be greater in results to our cause, the taking of Atlanta in its absolute physical results, can hardly be considered second to the surrender of the rebel Capital itself. At that point were collected the arsenals, manufactories of arms and munitions of war, and all the great mechanical institutions of the rebels. Its importance to the Confederacy is, and has been acknowledged by themselves on every hand. There, too, was the center of their vast system of railroads, permeating the most fertile regions of the South, whence were drawn the means of subsistence for the armies around Richmond. In view of its vast importance to themselves, the rebels had constructed the most extensive fortifications and defenses. Rifle pits and trenches extended around the doomed city for miles. Forts, fortresses, bastions, abattis, and all the appliances of defence of modern warfare were reared around and about it. A large force of veterans and the flower of the rebel armies were congregated at Atlanta, yet, Sherman with invincible spirit, and superb strategy, has not only defeated their army and cut it in twain, but by his wise strategic dispositions compelled its evacuation and the flight of its defenders. Surely, with such news before us we can afford to wait for further details. The loyal heart leaps forth in pæans of joy at the simple announcement that Atlanta has fallen, and rejoices in the conviction that its fate is but the prelude to the downfall of the rebellion.

But we pause not here in the good news. From all parts of the "tented field" the same general announcements of success greet us. While Grant is thundering at the gates of Petersburg, gradually hemming Lee within his fastnesses and one by one cutting off his sources of supply—while Warren with one wing of the army takes and with invincible valor holds possession of that important artery—the Weldon railroad—other corps are marching on the rebel Capital along the north bank of the James. Mobile is at our mercy. Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan sleep now calmly under the Stars and Stripes, and the city itself only bides its fatal time in terror and consternation. On the other hand the last grand attempted raid into Maryland by the heavy forces under Early, has proved (to them) a deplorable failure. Sheridan not only guards the fords of the Potomac, but has checked the rebel advance, and in a series of battles driven the rebel host up the Shenandoah. On every hand success and victory wait upon our banners. The rebellion is about ended, and we can afford to wait patiently yet a little while.

ONLY A DIFFERENCE OF 80,000 MEN.—In our telegraphic column of yesterday, we published the following:

"The rebels hallooed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, and that the latter had lost 40,000 men and that our troops were in Atlanta."

The *Daily Telegraph*, professing to publish the news from the same copy (which is furnished both papers from the office of the Telegraph Company,) gives the following, viz:

"The rebels hallooed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood, *and lost* 40,000 men and that our troops, etc."

We referred to the copy (still in our possession) and found no error on our part, and no possibility of error for any but the most ingenious blunderer or wilful perverter of facts. It is too serious a matter in such a country as this, the telegraphic communication to which is so frequently interrupted, that people should be led by mistake or otherwise to believe such a false statement, and we mean that they shall understand the untruth expressed. But, after all, a paper that prints such exquisite nonsense as that, "Fort Caswell fired a few De Joy's," instead of a "*feu de joie*," deserves to have its errors treated with leniency. We say no more.

Down Again.

Telegraphic communication with the East is again interrupted, and nothing further has come over the wires eastward of Laramie up to the present writing. This time storms along the Platte are the cause, and not the inevitable red skin. One need not be surprised at these apparently frequent interruptions, when the vast extent of territory over which the lines pass, is taken into consideration. It is almost incredible that, traversing deserts and plains, mountains and valleys as the telegraph does, the line should be kept in order so continuously as it is. We remember well when an overland telegraph wire was first mooted, wise and sagacious men laughed incredulously at the proposition. It was esteemed by most people as the wildest chimera of the brain to undertake to establish and keep up across the continent telegraphic communication, but with incredible energy and invincible determination the projectors went on with their work and by its perfectness have excited not only the admiration but the unbounded surprise of the civilized world. A break in the wire is now not the rule as was anticipated would be the case, but the rarest exception. Nor is it allowed to continue any great length of time. Even as we write indefatigable operators are facing the storm hunting up the trouble, and equipped to repair the slightest damage.

We, therefore, confidently look for an early resumption of the interesting news of which we are temporarily deprived, and instead of grumbling "because the lines are down," take this occasion to return our thanks and those of the whole community to the telegraphists, whose energy and zeal have kept up our communications so faithfully, despite the almost insuperable obstacles which beset them on every hand.

Just as we were going to press the wires commenced working again.

AT LAST.—On Saturday a large train of twenty-five sixty-hundred wagons arrived in Camp from the East, with commissary supplies for this District, and unloaded their good things at the Commissary Warehouse. Two other trains of over fifty wagons, loaded mainly with States flour, will arrive to-day, and during the week two more, which have already passed Fort Bridger. In some articles the troops have been on short allowance, or at best compelled to receive the inferior parts of the ration purchaseable in the Salt Lake market. It will be good news to them that an ample supply of all the necessaries of life has arrived—including flour, regardless of Convention prices.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF "ROAD AGENTS."—From passengers who arrived in Oliver's Express on Monday night, we learn that two of the highwaymen who robbed the express of some $23,000 a few weeks since, had been taken. At least two men had been taken to whom suspicion justly attaches. Whether the capture was made by Capt. Smith or not was uncertain. By the next express we expect to receive full particulars, and in the meantime can only hope that the guilty have been caught and that summary punishment will be administered. Our informant could not learn whether any portion of the stolen treasure had been recovered.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

San Francisco, Sept. 6th.

The opposition steamer *Washoe*, on the trip from San Francisco to Sacramento last night, burst her boiler, killing and wounding a large number of passengers, and sinking the boat.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama with $1,337,856 in gold, and two hundred and fifty passengers. The Sanitary Commission remit a draft for $18,000 in gold. The Christian Commission Fair will net at least $25,000 in gold.

Ship *Beth Shan*, for Hongkong, carries 1,390 barrels of flour and 500 flasks of quicksilver. 350,000 pounds of Hawaiian sugars have been sold to a local refinery.

☞ Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is performing at present in Idaho City.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th.

The *Tribune* says that Simon Draper has been commissioned Collector, vice Barney resigned.

The steamer *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall the 26th, has arrived with $350,000 in treasure.

WASHINGTON, War Dep't, September 4th.

Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta is just received, dated 26 miles south of Atlanta yesterday morning. It has been detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, as already reported. Our army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th made a break for the East Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road. Howard was on the right, near Jonesboro. Schofield on the left, near Rough and Ready. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced my left and center rapidly to rear, made a good lodgement, and broke all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro. By the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and that part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro.

At first we made a general attack on the army at Jonesboro, the 14th corps (Gen. Jeff. C. Davis') carrying the works, with ten guns and capturing about 1,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's station. Hood, finding me on the only road that could supply him and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up the magazine in Atlanta and left in the night. The 20th corps (Slocum's) took possession of the city. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won. Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and we need rest. Our losses will not exceed 12,000. We have over 3,000 rebel dead and wounded, and over 1,500 prisoners.

Signed: SHERMAN.

A later dispatch from Slocum, dated on the night of the 3d, at Atlanta, says: The enemy destroyed seven locomotives and 81 cars loaded with amunition, small arms and stores. They left fourteen pieces of artillery mostly uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

Signed: STANTON.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5th.

A special to the *American* from near Berrysville, 4th, says: Crook's command broke camp yesterday morning and moved towards Berrysville; Crook on the left of 19th corp's center, 6th on the right of Crook's, and reached Berryville at noon and rested his line of battle, while the pickets were posted on the road leading from Berryville. The 23d Ohio was sent out on the Snicker's Ferry road. The 36th Ohio on the Winchester pike. Crook's command went into camp and had just finished pitching their tents, about 4 o'clock, when heavy skirmishing was heard along the picket line. The whole command rapidly turned out, formed and moved to support the pickets that had been driven from beyond some entrenchments which they had occupied. The 36th Ohio and 9th Va., formed and charged the rebels, driving them out of the entrenchment; a desperate struggle ensued, the rebels being determined to regain the entrenchment. They massed no less than two divisions which were hurled with their accustomed ferocity against our forces, which were supported by Daniels' and Thornburgs' divisions. They were handsomely repulsed. The conflict lasted until after sundown. Our army was engaged all night digging entrenchments and throwing up breastworks. We now occupy a strong position and have captured fifty prisoners and a stand of colors. Our loss is about 300 killed and wounded, that of the enemy is at least one-third more.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4th.

The destruction of the frigate *Brandywine* developes a Government loss of over $1,000,000 of naval stores and clothing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

Richmond papers say in the battle near Atlanta our troops were first repulsed, but finally drove the enemy back with heavy loss, including three Generals—Anderson, Patton and Hardee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th.

A Washington dispatch says: Everything quiet in front of Petersburg up to yesterday morning. The rebels are erecting strong works opposite our position on the left. The work on the Dutch Gap canal approaches, is complete.

Advices from Panama state that the Chilian Chamber of Deputies has resolved that the Mexican Empire ought not to be recognized. The coast traffic of Chili is open to all nations. A motion has been pressed in favor of offensive and defensive agreement between all South American Republics.

The steamer *Catawba* from New Orleans the 28th, arrived this morning. Among the passengers, are General Bailey and staff, and Gen. Herron, returned from the expedition to Redwood, 17 miles from Baton Rouge, on the Clinton road, where they *had* a fight with the enemy, and inflicting a loss of 150 men, and destroying a large amount of stores. Our loss is about 30 killed and wounded.

An exchange of about 100 prisoners recently took place near Baton Rouge.

Gen. Granger has issued an order of acknowledgment to the army for the part taken in the reduction of Fort Morgan. He learns that there was not a single man lost by our forces in the last attack upon Fort Morgan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5th.

There is no truth in the published report that an Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor Maximilian has arrived.

B. Russ, Minister Plenipotentiary from Venezuela, was to-day formally presented to the President by the acting Secretary of State. The usual assurances of friendship were exchanged. According to official statement the amount of fractional currency in circulation is $24,000,000.

"MORMON ANN" ON THE RAMPAGE.—Last night this notorious courtesan, who was arrested for drugging and robbing another woman, and bailed out, was again arrested and brought to the station house. It required four officers to arrest her, as she was armed with pistol and knife, and swore she would not be taken. They managed to nab her, however, and took from her person the pistol, knife and a bottle of poison. It was ascertained that she intended to attempt escape, in men's clothes, and her bondsmen gave her up.—*Vir. Union*, Aug. 25.

WOMEN AS BARBERS.—The range of employment for women is certainly increasing. A barber in Bangor, Maine, employs women as assistants, and it is reported that they prove very dexterous and efficient. If the innovation should spread, it will head off the beard movement, and hirsute appendages will soon become unfashionable.

A SMALL ROW.—A camp-meeting was held last week at Roberts' Ferry, on the Tuolumne river, says the Mariposa *Gazette*. Some long-haired Secessionists, after the meeting was over, amused themselves by singing "Dixie." Some Union men at a distance concluded to have their fun, so they sang "John Brown," and therefore the Seceshers walked over and ordered them to stop—said "John Brown shouldn't be sung." John Breen was there, and he ain't easily scared; so he told them he would do as he pleased, and taking out a six-shooter administered some solid comfort to one rebel's head. Many pistols were drawn, but no harm was done. That evening an attack was made on John Williams, a friend of Breen's, by one of the rebs, who cursed Williams and struck him, whereat Williams drew a pistol and shot the man, the ball entering the breast, glancing up on the breast bone and going out at the shoulder.

FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS.—Robert Ould, the rebel agent of exchange, publishes the following regulations, which are interesting as showing how flag of truce correspondence is managed:

1. All letters to go North by flag of truce must be sent to this office.

2. Each letter must be enclosed in a separate envelope, and addressed to me. Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Virginia.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be permitted to pass.

4. Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency.

These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed.

SACRAMENTO'S RIVAL.—Noble old Sacramento has had other rivals to contend with since the date of her organization besides fire and flood, but none which threatened her more enduring injury than the town of Freeport, which has lately sprung into existence on the left bank of the Sacramento river, some eighteen miles below the city. An extension of the Sacramento Valley Railroad has been constructed to that point, and the California Steam Navigation Company are now advertising to land passengers there, to take the cars through to Latrobe, at the other end of the line. This will, of course, injure her to the extent of at least a night's lodging, and perhaps two or three meals (to say nothing of freight) which passengers have heretofore been compelled to take at that place.—*S. F. Flag*.

☞ Mr. Fessenden has now two sons in the army, James, the eldest of his sons, is aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and is now on Major General Hooker's staff. Francis, the youngest living, is brigadier general in the volunteers and captain in the 19th U. S. Infantry. He is now at home in Portland, Maine, suffering from amputation of the right leg, the wound received at the battle of Cane river. But this is not all. The youngest of all his sons, Samuel, was lieutenant in the 2d Battery of Maine Volunteers, and died of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, about one year ago. Mr. Fessenden has one other son, William, who is not in the army, but would have been had his health permitted.

☞ If you don't want a woman to go astray, the sooner you provide her with a baby the better. A blue-eyed boy will do more towards keeping Mrs. Gadders' morals correct than all the sermons that were ever preached.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We learn from Brown's *Press* that a certain medical Supervisor of this city intimated, at the Union meeting on Thursday night, that he should think it no sin to prescribe strychnine for a sick Copperhead. Bless the Doctor's innocent soul—they will take it without a prescription. They *do* swallow it in copious doses daily, at half a dozen secesh grog-shops in this town.—*S. F. Flag*.

☞ Churches and Temperance Societies are not as costly as vice. A well conducted Lodge of Good Templars will do more to promote the health, peace and prosperity of a neighborhood than would a thousand policemen. The police are good. They restrain the vicious. The Good Templars are better—they prevent and reform.—*Stockton Rescue*.

☞ Why is lemon like an old maid who has been pretty? Because it was made to be squeezed, and wasn't.

JUST OPENED!

A New Assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Collars, Cravats,

Boots and Shoes.

Also have on hand everything in the

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY LINE.

sep7-1m WALKER BROS.

Notice.

Jordan Silver Mining Company, West Mountain Mining District, Utah Ter'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the laws of California (under which the Company is incorporated) and the By-Laws of the Company, there will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Secretary's Office (Telegraph Office) Great Salt Lake City, so many shares of the capital stock of the Company, standing in the names of the following persons, as will be necessary to pay all assessments due thereon, together with costs of advertising and sale:

	No. of Certificates.	No. of Shares.	No. of Asst's.	Amount.
Daniel McLean,	272	20	2 3 4 5 6	$210 00
N. B. Eldred,	273	20	2,3 4 5 6	210 00
L. Washburn,	234	5	4,5 6	37 50
R. H. Willard,	263	1	4,5 6	7 50
unknown,	222—230	7	6	17 50

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEO. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

sep5-1m

PLANTERS' HOUSE,

CORNER OF IDAHO & JACKSON STS.,

Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

JOHN H. SHOOT, ... Proprietor.

(Successor to Wm. Sloan)

This House is now open for the accommodation of the public, with good rooms, and table suppplied with the best the market affords. sep3-3m

WHOLESALE HOUSE

—IN—

SALT LAKE CITY.

BARROW & CO.,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

(In the Store formerly occupied by WILLIAM JENNINGS,)

WILL receive by the 25th August, one of the Largest Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this country, which they offer to the trade at a small advance on Eastern prices. Their Stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, ETC., ETC.

As their goods were bought before the recent great advance, they are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Merchants in the City and Territory, and from Boise, East Bannack and Virginia mines, are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

☞ **The highest price paid for produce of all kinds.** aug-8tf

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

FREIGHT TO IDAHO CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by Mule or Ox Teams,

TO THE ABOVE, OR OTHER POINTS,

WITH SAFETY AND DISPATCH,

And upon

Reasonable Terms.

☞ Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864. sep8-tf

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

LARGE, YOUNG, AND WELL BROKE AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, FLOUR OR HAY.

☞ Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864. sep3-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Banking firm of POWERS, NEWMAN & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their business will be settled up by their successors, SCOTT, KERR & Co., at their old place of business.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

S. L. City, Sept. 1st, 1864.

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

(Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.,)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

(Godbe's old Drug Store,)

Receive Moneys on Deposit, Buy Coin, Gold Dust, and Exchange.

Pay interest on Time Deposits, by special agreement, and transact a General Banking Business.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:

METROPOLITAN BANK, N. Y. CITY.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SCOTT, KERR & CO., Leavenworth, Kansas. sept2-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Till further notice, the

OVERLAND MAIL COACH

Will leave this City for

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA TERR'Y,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning from the West the following days.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1864. sept1-tf

CARPENTERS WANTED!

THE best wages will be given for good House Carpenters. Apply to

sept1 p1m CHARLES KING, 8th Ward.

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line

ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 500 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are favorably reported; hands are making from one to three ounces per day.

A. J. OLIVER & CO., Bannack.

T. D. BROWN, Agent, G. S. L. City.

aug6-tf

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on New York, San Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Idaho, Denver City, Colorado, Atchison, Kansas, Portland, Oregon and Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my8tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy1tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Carpenters and Plasterers can find employment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post. ag23-tf

PRIVATE BOARDING.

THE undersigned has opened the spacious house (near the Theater) lately occupied by Gen. Connor, as a first class private boarding house, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at reasonable rates.

PRICES:

Day boarders—per week, ... $13 00

With room, ... 15 00

aug10-1m M. McKELLY, Proprietor.

By-Laws of Parawan Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Parawan Mining District, Pleasant Valley, Millard Co., U. T., July 12, 1864, D. J. Berry was appointed President of the meeting, and R. McNulty Secretary.)

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new mining district, elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said district.

A committee, consisting of J. D. Marker, A. G. Gray and W. Duval were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following laws having been presented by the committee, were acted upon *seriatim*, and adopted by the meeting.

Article 1. This District to be known as Parawan Mining District, to include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, county of Millard as follows: Commencing at the ruins of old Pony Station, in Pleasant Valley, and running in a south-easterly direction 15 miles; thence south-westerly 20 miles; thence north-westerly 30 miles; thence northerly 20 miles, and thence to point of beginning.

Article 2d. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, outcroppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therin contained, and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

Article 3d. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

Article 4th. All locations shall be made by companies, and measured on a horizontal line; each company's location to be designated and its extent fully described.

Article 5th. Each company must do one faithful day's work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year: on a failure to do so, the claim or claims will be subject to re-location by any other person; *provided*, however, that if the company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claims.

Article 6th. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water ditch or privilege in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

Article 7th. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

Article 8th. Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred feet square.

Article 9th. Locators on veins of coal or iron shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for discovery, and in all other respects shall be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 10th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the district Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 11th. Claims to hold good without work until the 12th day of July, 1865.

Article 12th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any Company in this district, the ground so claimed by said Company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the Company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year; and, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 13th. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim owners in this district.

Article 14th. All meetings for the purpose of election or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the district, or by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in the Territory; said publication to be made by the Recorder (in either case) during at least twenty days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

Article 15th. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the district, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor shall be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

Article 16th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to record all claims presented for that purpose; *provided*, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location; and he shall be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company; he shall endorse on all notices placed on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record; it shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents. Before recording any claim he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

Article 17th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which, to record all locations, and the other, all transfers of claims in this district, to be styled, "Book A, B and C of Claims," and "Book A, B and C of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding two dollars and a half in each case; and all such records with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

Article 18th. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder of his Deputy. When relieved the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office; he shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him; *provided*, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

Article 19th. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, the district was declared established, and the By-Laws as above, were adopted.

On motion, J. A. Kinnear was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

D. J. BERRY, President.

R. McNulty, Secretary.

Office of the Overland Stage Line, Salt Lake City, Aug. 10th, '64

REDUCTION OF FARE

—TO—

VIRGINIA CITY,

MONTANA TERRITORY.

On and after Monday next, the 15th inst., and until further notice, the fare from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, will be

$25.00

—IN—

LEGAL TENDERS.

aug10-tf W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA LIVERY STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public. Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

ELSWORTH BRO., Proprietors.

june23tf

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City . . . . Idaho Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

my16m6 W. C. GOODRICH.

IDAHO HOUSE,

CORNER OF WALLACE & JACKSON STREETS,

Virginia City, Montana Ter'y.

THE undersigned has opened the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate all who may give him a call. Prices to suit the times.

aug24-tf J. M. CASTNER, Proprietor.

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUFTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

je23tf ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

California and Nevada Volunteers'

RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above Restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

aug24-tf JULIEN AVET, Prop'r.

S. J. LEES'

PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.

jy29-tf

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Abel Gilbert, Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City. | Cyrus P. Gilbert, Bannack City Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

jy5tf GILBERT & SONS.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., . . etc., . . etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

—o—

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

aug8-tf

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are NEAT AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 8, A. M

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

Office.—First South Temple street, adjoining Jennings's new Store.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. jy11tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, ... six days.

Time to Atchison, ... Twelve days

jy8tf W. L. HALSEY, Agent.